perception of the Administration. The want of candor which has marked the con duct of this Administration, would disgrace a nation of barbarians. There seems to be no honest purpose in it. It has become very nearly safe to doubt any declaration made by the President or his Cabinet Ministers. They have no respect for their own promises and pledges, and take bot little pains to preserve even a show of consistency. The whole truth is, the people have lost confidence in the integrity of the President and his advisers, and what he or they may say, touching the policy of the Administration, is very apt to be interpreted by contraries. It would be a curious investigation to go back. since the 4th of March, 1861, and place the public expressions of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, in regard to slavery, in juxtaposition, and see how shamefully both have deceived the country. We may do this at our leisure, for the benefit of all who have yet any lingering respect for these exploded functionaries. At present, we have a word to say about Mr. SEWARD, who manages our foreign affairs.

The publication, by Congress, of Mr. SEWARD's official dispatches to our Embassadors abroad, has developed some disgraceful opinions. In writing to Mr. ADAMS, accredited to England, under date of February 17, 1862, Mr. SEWARD is evidently apologizing for the non-issuing of a proclamation of negro emancipation, which no doubt Apans, true to his Abolition instincts, had urged upon the Administration. Mr. SEWARD and the President were, at that early day, cautiously feeling their way for the proclamation of September 22d, and Mr. SEWARD thus encourages the Embassador to hope for an "emancipation crusade." The following language is worthy of the wiley New York Senator. He tells ADAMS:

What is the operation of the war? We have entered Virginia, and already five thousand slaves. emancipated simply by the appearance of our forces, are upon the hands of the Federal Government there. We have landed on the coast of South Carolina, and already nine thousand simi larly emincipated slaves hang upon our camps. Although the war has not been waged against stavery, yet the army acts immediately as an emancipating crusade. To proclaim the crusade is unnecessary, and it would even be inexpedient, because it would deprive us of the needful and legitimate support of the friends of

the Union who are not opposed to slavery, but who prefer Union without slavery to disunion with slavery. Does France or does Great Britain want to see a social revolution here, with all its horrors, like the slave revolution in St. Domingo? Are these powers sure that the country or the world is ripe for such a revolution, so that it must certainly be successful? What, if inaugurating such a revolution, slavery, protesting against its ferocity and inhumanity, should prove the victor?

Who says this Administration is false to human freedom? Does it not acknowledge the citizenship as well as the manhood of men without re-

No crafty diplomat-from RICHELIEU down to

SEWARD-ever wrote hidden words of deeper dis grace than those. He tells of the thousands of slaves which "hang upon our camps," and he cares not if they belong to loyal masters. "Al though," says he, "the war has not been waged against slavery, yet the army acts immediately as an emancipation crusade." "To proclaim the crusade," continues Mr. SEWARD, "is unnecessary, and it would even be inexpedient, because it would deprive us of the needful and legitimate support of the friends of the Union who are not opposed to slavery," &c. The meaning of all this is very plain: The border slave States, and those who are not Abolitionists in the free States, must not be shocked and disgusted by a proc. mation, but the army is to carry out an "emancipation crusade!" In other words, the gallant soldiers who flew to arms to uphold the Union and preserve the Government as it was made by their fathers, were turned into a band of Aboli tionists at the bidding of this Administration! This was the programme in February, 1862. But that process was too slow-the army did not like the durty job-and that fact hastened the unwise and disgraceful proclamation of September last. It was the last desperate chance to secure the darling object of Mr. SEWARD's hopes. At the risk of losing the "needful" support of the border slave States, and the "support of the friends of the Union who are not opposed to slavery," this expedient was resorted to, and the proclamation came upon the country like a clap of thunder from a clear sky.

Mr. SEWARD proceeds to reason with Mr. Ap AMS, and, like a true Yankee, he asks a dozen questions. These questions are full of meaning. He begins thus: "Does France or does Great Britain want to see a social revolution here, with all its horrors, like the slave revolution in St Domingo?" In other words, do they want a proclamation of emancipation, like that of September 22d?-admitting, by logical inference, that such proclamation would bring about these "horrors." And then, to make himself thor oughly understood, he asks-and asks it in cold blood: "Are those powers (France and England) sure that the country or the world is rine for such a revolution, so that it must certainly be successful? What, if inaugurating such a revolution. slavery, protesting against its ferocity and inhumanity, should be the victor?"

There's the rub! Will a slave insurrection, "like that of St. Domingo," "with all its horrors," be certainly successful in the South? Can Mr. Adams and "these Powers" answer that in the affirmative? Mr. SEWARD does not stand aghast and appailed at the horrors of a slave insurrection like that of St. Domingo-at the murder and defilement of women, and the butchery of children of a kindred race; but he coolly asks, is Mr. ADAMS and these Powers sure that such a revolution must be certainly successful? The success, and not the atrocity of the scheme. was the point to be decided in the pious mind of the Secretary of State. And then, if the South, "protesting against the ferocity and inhumanity" of the Administration, "should prove the victor"-oh! that would be worse than all And this is diplomacy! This the fruits of our first

full of cold-blooded deception and audacity than the extract given from Mr. Sewarp's dispatch to Mr. ADAMS, quoted above. The history of American diplomacy, thank God! have no parallels to it. We question if the letters of any civilized Premier in Europe can be found so lacking in the elements of a Christian civilization. They are positively unworthy of his hitherto high character. They exhibit him as a prevaricator toward the loval men of the North. and the wicked computer of chances in the bloody drama of negro emancipation, which is being inaugurated at the hearths and homes of the South. When a gentleman of his learning, his position and character can coolly set down in the State Department at Washington, and induct such a dispatch-speculating on the successful chances of a slave insurrection in his own native landwe despair of him worthily aiding to put down this rebellion, or doing any other act meriting the approval of his countrymen.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives a list of about 1.300 deaths of soldiers in the Nashville hos pitals since March last.

The following is th	e official vote for (Congress
in Wisconsin:	S 1	20
Districts.	Democratic.	Abolition.
Pirst Second	7,277 15,084 10,839	8,720 11,886 8,297 8,882 9,378 8,248
ER 3.803.	61,760 \$6,411	55,411

The above table shows a Democratic majority in the State of Wisconsin of six thousand three hundred and forty-nine, which gave Mr. Lixcoln fifteen thousand majority in 1860. The Democrats elect three members of Congress to the Abolitionists three-an equal division.

From Medary's Columbus Crisis. Horrible Disclosures in Relation of Camp Chase Prison-How they Trent Prisoners-The Camp Overflowing

With Vermin-A Man Murdered. From what we learn of our own Ohio citizens who have been incarcerated in the prison at Camp Chase for what the Abolitionists are pleased to call political offenses, we have become satisfied that it is due the honor of State to at once de mand a reformation there. If the history of that prison is ever written, it will cast a reproach upon Ohio and her citizens which they ought at once

The Democratic party, especially, should not let its burning barbarities, crimes, and even tor let its burning barbarities, crimes, and even tor tures, rest upon its shoulders. We and our paper recruits, is about 25,000; and there are not less were long since excluded from even a peep into that bloody Bastile, and we are, therefore, not responsible for its crimes, iniquities and barbarities. We probably never should have known or heard of it, had not several of our own citizens been there to bring forth the horrid tale of woe

prison of state, as we know nothing whatever of what occurs in the prison where "rebels taken in arms" are kept, that is, "the prisoners of war." It must not be forgotten that there has been

from six to seven hundred political prisoners at Camp Chase at a time; and although several hun dred have been lately discharged without trial, there are yet there some four hundred-one or two hundred of these have arrived there within a amount appropriated for the current fiscal year few days past from Kentucky and Western Virginia. These men are taken from their homes, some from their beds at night, some from their honses in daytime, and a great many of them are picked up in their fields at work, and never suffered to see their familie, before being spirited off proximating as far as possible to uniformity, and to Ohio and incarcerated in this celebrated Bas-

these men from other States, and from them we ought to know. Many of these men have been chief reference to their efficiency and personal many for five, six, seven and eight months, with out even seeing outside, or being allowed to com municate personally with any one, not even wife, child, father, mother, or stranger.

They are furnished with nothing but a single blanket, even these cold nights, unless they are able to purchase additional comforts with money they may be able to command. Many are poor men, and unable to purchase; they were not per many had on when seized nothing but summer wear, and that has become filthy, worn out, and scarcely hangs upon their backs.

They have no bedding, and are, therefore, compelled to sleep on the bare boards. They all night, and hence the suffering is intensified by | guage: the cold weather. If they attempt, after night, to walk out in the yard to take off the chills of the dreary night, they are instantly threatened to be shot by the guards, as ordered by those in

Dr. Allen, of Columbiana county, Ohio, said he laid on a bare board until his hips were black and blue. The wood furnished them is four foot long, and they are compelled, each mess, to chop it up for themselves, and, the provisions being of General Rosecrans' army, encamped at Hartsfurnished raw, they have to cook it for them- ville. Tennessee, was surprised on the 7th inst. selves. Recollect, always, that these are the by John Morgan; and, after a short fight, suras accuser, and no trial is permitted.

The prison has become filthy-awfully so-and he could not carry away the rats are in droves. If the prisoners attempt can be no trial.

The prison is perfectly alive with lice, and no miserably true chance is given to escape the living vermin. A It was a most wretched business. It is enough dead man, one of the prisoners, was the other day to make an honest patriot sick at heart. We carried out to the dead yard, and laid there over suppose the prisoners will be paroled, and we night, and when visited in the morning by the trust there will be an immediate and searching inother prisoners, who heard there was a dead man vestigation of the conduct of all concerned. The there, they found the hair on his head stiff with base cowards and miscreants, who, with their lice and nits-the lice creeping into his eyes in country's hondred livery upon their recreant great numbers, and, as he lay with his mouth backs' "broke and ran" or surrendered unneces open, the lice were thick crawling in and out of sarily to the rebels, should be made the scorn

Not long since two of the prisoners got into a sculle in trying their strength, and finally into a day by Gen. Rosecrans, in the streets of Nash fight, as was supposed, and several other prison- ville, doesn't seem to have accomplished all that ers rushed to part them, when the guards from the was expected of it, it should be tried again and lookout above fired on them, killing an old man | more thoroughly. The miserable poltroons in by the name of Jones, from Western Yirginia, the Hartsville affair should be first marched in and a ball grazing the skull of another, he tell, old women's nightcaps through all the Nashville and it was supposed at first he was killed also; streets to the music of fife and drum, then marched another of the balls passed through a board at the in their nightcaps all the way on foot to Camp head of a sick man in the hospital, and only es- Chase and compelled to stay there with no other caped him by a few inches. The two men in the head gear than their nightcaps during the war, scuffle were not burt.

enough for once. It is enough to make one's disgrace can be too severe for the soldiers who blood run cold to think of it. Now if any one doubts this-if the authorities

at camp or at the State House doubt it, if the expected from the regiments that brought shame Legislature when it meets will raise a committee, upon themselves at Hartsville, and to some ex we promise to name the witnesses who, if sent tent upon the Federal arms. They were raw for, will, under oath, prove all this, and as much regiments, and they had not behaved well premore, some of which is too indecent to print in a viously. We are informed that they are the same We do not bring these things to light for any land elsewhere in this State.

spect for the fair fame of Ohio, and to direct pub | was scandalous. Wherever they marched or sothat camp may have justice done them. The robbed continually. They stole slaves upon all Commandant of the camp is himself a member occasions. No doubt there were good men among of the Ohio House of Representatives. He will them but many, if not most, respected no law of no doubt appear on the first Monday of January man or God. At the Capital of our State, they to take his seat. Let him answer to his peers on outraged not only all honesty, but all decency. that floor-let him answer to his constituents who | They would go habitually into gentlemen's yards elected him-let him answer to the whole people and use them for the vulgarest purpose in nature of Ohio, if he dare, whether these things are so right before the eyes of the whole families, and, or not. Heaven be blessed if any modification when persons made complaint of such doings to can be put upon these transactions-any excuse | Gen. Dumont, as very many did, the only answer of the most trivial nature, by which the fame of they could get was, "The sooner you get used to Ohio may be vindicated from the crime and these things the better." Surely it is not surstigma which otherwise must go down to all time prising, that such troops, led by such a comupon the pages of our history.

The New Jersey Legislature and an scorned to participate in the outrages perpetrated

York Herald says:

We have never read three dozen lines more by a long string of considerations, will reproduce nine miles off, where he heard the firing, but influence will be sufficient to obtain a suspension of let the nightesp be to him in the place of a laurel hostilities without the intervention of foreign crown. powers. That Congressman asserted, also, that We do not believe that any blame should be these resolutions will be adopted by the New Isid upon the military authorities at Nashville. Jersey Legislature before any other measures are Hartsville is said to be a strong position, and no voted upon.

Letter from the President to Horatio

The special Washington dispatches to the Cin-

cinnati Gazette say: The President has written a letter to Horatie Sevmour, urging him to drop attention to party BUSHNELL, of Rockville, have been appointed interests and to concern himself somewhat for the interest of the nation; dwelling on the suffering of the West from the closing of the Missis of office-holders almost equal to the army in the sippi river, and expressing the hope they will be field. able to alleviate that suffering somewhat, by preventing railroad monopolies and reducing the present enormous tariff on freight As deemed tlemen residing at Rockport, Ind., we learn that by those who ought to know, the letter appears sales have already been made of tobacco grown to be a somewhat curious document.

What will the President do next?

chester county, New York, is a defaulter in the of, but much of it remains in the hands of the pretty little sum of \$227,585.

bstructof the Secretary of the Navy's

In order that the actual condition of the Navy, ast and present, from March 4, 1861, to Novem er, 1862, and the expansion which has been mide, may be seen, I present a tabular state ment of the number of vessels, and the aggre gate of their armament and tunnage, with a detailed account of the losses that have occurred

PRESENT NAVAL PORCE.		
PRESENT NAVAL PORCE.		-
Secretary Secret		Guns.
Old Navy		1,691
partments	50	230
New vessels, completed and under construc-	123	659
	497 163	3,268 721
Seaboard.		
Armored wooden vessels	8	56 42
Western Eivers.		
Armored wooden vessels (transferred from	-127	re-det
Armored iron vessels	10	122 32
Total	54	261
NAVY ON WESTERN WATERS.		
Woodea gunboats	26 15	261 79
Transports and ordnance steamers	10	24
Armed tugs	13	13
Total	72	379
SEAMEN AND EMPLOYES IN NAVY	.0.0000	

The number of persons employed on board of

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES. The appropriations made at the regular and special sessions of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, '62, were \$42, 615,551 77. The We speak wholly of the political prison, the expenses of the department during the same time prison of state, as we know nothing whatever of were \$41,200,529 96—leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,415,621 81.

> The amount expended includes the payment for the construction of 52 steamers; the purchase, alterations and armaments of 175 steamers and sailing vessels; all the charter money paid by the department, together with all the increased expenses incident to the enlarged navy. The (ending June 30th, 1863,) is \$52,824,359 07. The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1854, amount to \$68,257,255 01. He also proposes to abolish many of the discriminating rates of postage now existing, ap-

increasing the efficiency and extent of the detile, which will soon by as famous as Olmutz livery and collection of letters by carriers in cities The attention of the public is called to the great Our Ohioans are put into the same prison with importance of good postal officers for a success ful administration of this Department. If the have learned some facts which the people of Ohio | Postmasters and their clerks are selected without kept in this prison for over one year, a great fitness, no amount of good legislation will secure public satisfaction. An energetic, faithful and efficient Postmaster, devoted to the interests of the service, should be retained so long as he illustrates those qualities in the administration of the

He attributes the success of the English system largely to the permanent character of their officers, and to their familiarity with the laws and regulations, and regrets the extent to which other mitted to bring along a change of clothing, and motives to appointments have prevailed in this

He urges a return to the old standard of honesty, capability and fidelity, and anticipates more public satisfaction and administrative success from the adoption of such a principle than from have not enough wood furnished to keep fires up any other single act of reform. He uses this lan-

"It is my intention to adhere firmly to my de termination to displace incompetence and indifference wherever found in official position under my control, without any discrimination in favor of appointments I myself have made under misinformation of facts."

Disgraceful Affair near Nashville. The 30th brigade, General Dumont's division political prisoners, against whom no one appears | rendered-Morgan capturing the camp equipage, supply trains and two guns, and destroying what The brigade consisted of the 104th Illinois

to kill one of these rats, they are forbidden, and 106th and 108th Ohio infantry, Nicklin's battery threatened with being shot instently. Recollect, and a small detachment of the 2d Indiana cavalways, as we said above, these are political pris lalry. The loss was about sixty killed and oners, against whom some malicious negro wounded. A special dispatch states that part of worshiper has created a suspicion of disloyalty. the force fought well, but a portion broke and but whose name is kept secret, and hence there ran. We expressed our utter disbelief of all this in the Journal, of yesterday; but it is true,

and derision and abhorrence of the world.

As the nightcap punishment inflicted the other and then released only upon bond and security to We might go further, but God knows this is wear their nightcaps the rest of their lives. No disgrace the uniforms they wear.

We are not sure that anything better was to be regiments that Gen Dumont had at Frankfort

other purpose than an act of humanity, of re | The conduct of these regiments in Kentucky lic attention to them that the brutal authorities of journed, they insulted quiet citizens and stole and mander, proved basely recreant in the face of the enemy. No doubt the portion of them that in Kentucky was the portion that made whatever The Washington correspondent of the New resistance was made at Hartsville. As for the rest, let the nightcans be thrown over their heads.

We have not learned whether General Dumont A Congressman stated to-day in the House to was in actual command at Hartsville or not. He a tew friends, that a resolution proposing an ar- is most likely to have been. He is one of our mistice of sia months had been drawn up by a Government's numerous political Generals. When newly elected member of the New Jersey Legis | the little band of sixty men at Shepherdsville lature, and would be presented at the beginning three months ago was attacked by three hundred of the session opening on the 7th of January guerrillas, armed with flying artillery and small next. The resolution, he said, which is prefaced arms, he was at the head of 10,000 men only Louis Napoleon's idea of armistice, but will re- stead of hastening to the relief of the beleaguered fuse to adhere to the mediation scheme, on the handful of men, he drew up his whole force in ground that several State Legislatures are ready line of battle and gallantly awaited-the attack o discuss similar resolutions, and that this in- of the three hundred!!! If he was at Hartsville,

> loubt there was force enough there to have de fended it. If a good look out had been kept and a good fight been made, the rebel attack would have been repulsed triumphantly - [Louisville Journal.

> Amos Faost, of Seymour, and A. A. Pension Surgeons. Soon we shall have an army

SPENCER COUNTY TOBACCO AGAIN -From genin that county to the amount of 300,000 lbs, at an average of \$12 per hundred, thus giving as the result of the sales the sum of \$36 000. One-half Henry Willets, Republican Treasurer of West the crop of the county has not yet been disposed raisers.

We observe that Hon. S H Buskirk, of Mor-

roe county, is favorably spoken of for Specker of METROPOLITAN HALL. the Indiana House of Representatives. For this Sixth night of the charming young Actress, choice to that place would reflect credit upon the

members of that body. But while we are ready to acknowledge his excellent qualifications for the Speaker's chair, we would not forget that the claims of Northern Indiana deserve to be Will be presented the beautiful Play of remembered. It is a fact, that in the choice of MADELAINE! men for prominent positions in the Legislature

Madelaine Miss Charlotte Thom; son.

the profitable and paying ones. In this Congressional District the Democracy made a glorious PRICES OF ADMISSION. fight, and the Democratic members elect of the Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents. coming House labored as hard and as earnestly, Lady and Gentleman 75 Each additional lady and did as much to roll back the dark tide of Abolitionism, as any other men in the District, and we claim for them a proper credit, without dis-No single seats sold in Private Boxes. paragement to the claims of those of any other District. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences Among the hard workers was M. A. O. Pack-

resentative District, and we take the liberty of suggesting him in connection with the Speak-GOTTSCHALK. ership. He is an excellent parliamentarian, which, with his experience as a member of the last GOTTSCHALK, the eminent Planist and Compriser, House, eminently fits him for that place; and, in justice to the Democracy of the Ninth Congres. | CONCERTS on sional District, we present his name as a matter TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

DEC 16 AND 17. which have caused so great a sensation in New York, Roston, Philadelphia and elsewhere. Arrangements have been made with the clebrated Pr ma Donna, The machinists and blacksmiths of Detroit i

wages from and after the 1st of January McFigg wants to know if it was the want of contoons that kept Halleck ninety days in front tirely changed each performanc of Corinth waiting for the rebels to evacuate. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra Strong brown paper is now manufactured at Ti-kets may be purchased and re-erved seats secured for the Sallisbury paper mills, in Orange county, either of the two Concerts at the Music Store of Messrs. A. M. Benham & Co., commencing Saturday, Dec. 13, at 9 New York, from "cat tails," the product of the A. M. Doors open at 734. Concert to commence at 8

A NEW GUNBOAT -Miles Greenwood is now building a gunboat above the Miami Depot, at Cincinnati, to cost \$150,000, which is of the same size, model and construction as the iron-clad

wild flag growing in the low grounds all over the

ITEMS.

sist upon an advance of 15 per cent, upon their

of right - Starke County Press.

speaker of the House.

position he is most eminently qualified, and his

and other places. Northern Indiana is entirely

overlooked. We claim a fair share, not only in

AN ARMY OF DESERTERS .- The Harrisburg Union says that the number of drafted men who failed to report for duty at the various camps in Pennsylvania, with those who have deserted, is estimated at eight or ten thousand.

INDICTMENTS FOR TREASON.-The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, which was in session in Cincinnati last week, returned fortyfive indictments for treason and high mistemean ors. Under an order of the Court the names are withheld for the present.

GEN. WOOL PROSECUTED -- The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says: "Three of the Union citizens of Baltimore have made legal complaints against Gen. Wool, and Hoods, NUBIAS, baid their damages at \$10,000, for false arrests. imprisonment, &c. It remains to be seen how Gen Wool will treat this new form of opposi

THE INDIANA BRIGADE IN BURNSIDE'S ARMY .-Mr. Dennis, Military State Agent of Indiana, came up to Washington on Monday night from Gen. Burnside's army. He brought up from the 19th Indiana regiment several thousand dollars for transmission to the families of the soldiers. The regiment is reduced to about three hundred effective men. Gen. Meredith is in command of the Indiana brigade, which is in good condition

THE SIZE OF OUR ARMY .- Secretary Stanton. in his annual report, makes the statement that there are now ten military departments; and the armies operating in these departments, according to official returns, constitute a force of seven hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and thirty-six men; that since the date of the returns, this number has been increased to over eight hundred thousand, and when the quotas are filled up, will amount to over one million of men.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Banks' ex pedition may be formed from the large ambu lance corps attached to it. It consists of one hundred and fifty ambulances, thirty six medical wagons, and from eight hundred to one thousand men, with the necessary officers. It has been the practice for the men to leave their ranks to assist the wounded to the rear. In future this will be of Decmber, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the strictly forbidden. The ambulance corps will be United States, for the District of Indiana, against part of on the field, and in constant attendance, to remove the wounded and insure them immediate of Vine and First streets, extending thence on the line of

The following question Major General Halleck Won't answer:

If before Corinth you laid ninety days, Pleasing the foe with masterly delays, Failing at last to beat 'em; How long should you have given "Little Mac," To make all ready for a grand attack, From the day he won "Antie tam ?"

True Poetry.

For elegance and beauty, the following lines, from the pen of Charles Mackay, challenge the whole world of poetry:

How many thoughts I give thee! Come bither on toe grass, And if thou'lt count unfailing The green blades as we pass, Or the leaves that sigh and tremble

To the sweet wind of the west, Or the rippling of the river.
I'll count the thoughts I give thee, My beautiful, my blest! How many Joys I owe thee!

Come sit where foys run high, And count the hearing billows That reak on the shores and die; Or the grains of sand they fondle

When the storms are overblown, Or the peal is the deep sea caverns Or the stars in the milky zone, And I'll count the joys I owe thee, My beautiful, my own!

And how much love I proffer! Come scoop the ocean dry, Or weigh in thy tmy balance The star-ships of the sky: Or twine around thy fingers The sunlight streaming wide,

While the world is dark beside;

And I'll tell thee how much I love thee,

Or fold it in thy bosom

My beautiful, my bride! A SHINPLASTER STORY -A shinplaster story | sold as enemies' property. has been localized here and applied to a popular dry goods dealer. The story may have been in hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said print, perhaps, but a repetition will do no harm. cents' worth of goods, from this trader, and gave | trict Court of the United States, to be held at the city of him a bill to make change from. The latter re Monday of January next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon turned him eighty five cents in his engraved of that day, and then and there to interpose their claims promises to pay, genteelly known as checks, but | and make their allegations in that behalf vulgarly as shinplasters. "What's them?" inquired countryman, inspecting them with great curiosity. "Oh." said the merchant, "those are a sort of currency we dry goods dealers have," and went off to attend to another customer. The countryman went off, not exactly satisfied, but soon after returned and bought pearly a dollar's worth of goods. After receivng the neatly tied up package, and being told astonished merchant. "Oh," replied the country-

Just published and for sale by Sambo, err Gumbo & Co., "The Free American of African Descent"-a Romance, by the author of "The Nigger in the Wood-pile," "The Proclamation," and other works of startling interest. Price \$1 25, payable in wool.

The New York Express says the \$600. 000,000 per annum army jobbers, contractors, gun men, gun contract men, etc., are in a high state of flutter over any rumors respecting or prospects of peace.

RAILROAD. Change of Time.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD Two Trains Daily, Sundays Excepted Trains Arrive Trains Leave.

5:00 A. M. 7:45 A. M 8.30 P. M 9:00 P. M. A BOVE TRAINS STOP FOR THE ACCOMMODATION A of passengers at Southport, Greenwood, Franklin, urgh, Columbus, making connections at Seymour with trains on the Ohio & Mississippi Road, and at Louis-ville with trains on the Louisville, Frankfort & Lexington and Louisville and Nashville Roads. Freight trains leave daily. Freight promptly forwarded. A. S. CAROTHERS, Superintender

J. G. WEIPCOMD, Freight Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1862,

To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled PADDY MILES.

the division of the honorable places, but also of ard, a member of the last House from this Rep-

MASONIC HALL. THE public are respectfully informed that L. M.

will have the honor of giving in Indianapolis TWO GRAND When he will perform some of his latest compositions,

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI. The principal star of the Italian Opera, from the Academies of Music of New Yo k and Boston, to appear jointly with Mr. L. M. Gottschalk. The programme will be en-Musical Director and Conductor, Mr BEHTENS.

DRY COODS. THE HOLIDAYS!

No. 28 East Washington Street.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, VELOURS, DELAINS, VALENCIAS, DRESS GOODS. CLOTH GLOVES. LINEN POCKET HOKES,

LACE COLLARS, VALENCIENNES LACE, LACE SETS, LACE HOKES. KID GLOVES.

SONTAGS, SCARFS, BALMORAL SKIRTS. HOOP SKIRTS. LISLE THREAD GLOVES

WOOL HOSE, COTTON HOSE, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, MISSES' UNDERWEAR. MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

VELVET BONNETS AT COST

B. J. CALLINAN, Prop'r.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

(NO. 188.) I NITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-Whereas, a libel of information has been field in the D strict Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the Sil day lot 29 in the original plan of the city of Evansville, comsencing on Vine street, 61 feet 4 inches from the corne Vine street toward the Ohio river 24 feet 4 inches, thence

across said lot to the line of lot 30 in said plan, thence along said line toward First street 24 feet 4 inches, thence on a line parallel with First street to Vine street, to place of beginning, in he city of Evansville, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interest therein, and e pecally against one Paul R. Marrs, for a violation of the powers of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and praying process against said realty, and that the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' property. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the

eal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said realty, r any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, hat they be and app ar before the said, the District Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the first Monday of January next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,

By J. S. Braktow, Deputy. Attest: John H. Rea, Clerk. dec10-d14t

(No. 181.) INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DIS-TRICT OF INDIANA, 88: WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 8th day of December, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the life interest of one Levi L. Laycock, in the following described property, to-wit The s e 12 of lot No. 27, in the original plan of the city of Evansville, Vanderburg county, Ind.; also in and to the following lands in the county of Posey, in said State, to-wit: E 3a of s w qr and w 3a of s e qr. section 13, town 7, s of r 12 west; also the following credits and effects, to wit: A balance on a certain ju gment and decree in the county of Posey, in said State, against one J hn Febas and in favor of him, said Lay-

cock, of about \$300, for a violation of the powers

an Act of Congress approved July 17th, 1862 estitled

'An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and coull care the property of rebels, and f rother purposes," praying process against said property, and that the same may be concemned and . ow, therefore, in pursuance of the Monition under the seal of the said Court o me directed and delivered, I do property, or any part there of, or in any manner interested As the story goes, a farmer purchased a few therei, that they be and appear before the said, the Dis-Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 1st

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal, By I. S. BIGELOW, Deputy,

JOHN H. REA, Clerk. (NO. 179.)

I INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF IN-Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of he United States, within and for the Seventh Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 9th day of Dec mber, 1862, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the the price, he deposited a number of pumpk in-seeds United states for the District of Indiana, against the folon the counter. "What are those?" inquired the lowing described credits and effects of one highard R. stevenson, to-witt One promissory note, da ed about the man, coolly, "them's a sort of currency we farm of two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars, said note given by ers have," and thereupon left the store. The one Hiram T. Allen, and payable on its face to one Charles story has it that the dry goods dealer, who appre | Thompson, for a violation of the powers of an act of Conciates good jokes, was so amused that he did not | gress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to supcall his unprofitable customer back .- [Boston seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other

> Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and defivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said note, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the 1 istrict Court of the United States, to be held at the city of indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the first Monday of January next, at 'en o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behaf. D G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal,

purposes," and praying process against said note, and that

the same may be condemned and sold as enemies' prop-

By J. S. Bigklow, Deputy. Attest: Jony H. REA. Clerk. CROCERIES.

1.000

COFFEE

Hatcher

For sale by

Lafayette, Indiana.

SHIRTS.

PARLER ERS.

Orders from the country promptly filled.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.

EW seven-octave Pianos, in rosewood cases, iron

frames, and over-strung bass for \$150; with mould-

ngs, \$160; with mouldings, carved legs, and inlaid name-

board, \$175, \$185, \$200, and upwards; the same, with pearl keys, \$225, \$250, &c. The above Pianos, though cheap, are excellent. Second-hand Pianos at \$25, \$40,

MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC.

HORSES.

IMMEDIATELY.

MEDICAL.

DRS. CARTER & BODMAN.

OFFICE, NO. 18 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET,

(Next building to Bates House, North.)

CROCERIES.

Ruger & Caldwell,

-AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 68 East Washington St.

anapolis, Indiana.

perience in all the departments of the profession.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRE RULLING

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PAPER BAGS Shirts! Shirts!! Well Made AND AT

LOW PRICES; Grocers, Druggists and Bakers, LADIES GENT'S

\$150.

FURNISHING

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL BARLWAY CO. 30 WENT WASHINGTON STREET. INBIANAPOLIS, December 6th, 1862. TINK Stockholders in said Company are hereby notifled that an election for Directors in said the eighth day of January next, (1863.)

PAPER BACS.

FOR THE USE OF

ALL SIZES.

Hides, Pelts and Rags.

Cincinnati, Ohio,

1,800 Horses Wanted WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO Cordage, Wooden-ware, &c., which we offer at close

COLT'S PATTERN

NAVY AND BELT REVOLVERS.

Bowie, Pocket, and Table Knives; Fruit Cans; Nails; Belting Rope, and Building Hardware At No. 21 West Washington St. J. H. VAJEN.

fourteen (14) hands high or upwards.

400 " fifteen (15) " " "

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to Bidders must be present at the opening of bids.

Bonds must be filed by two o'clock the same day. Parties will be required to come up to the terms of the ontract, or for cit the amount of their bonds The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids

rejection of all such bids. These terms and specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular.

MOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar; 200 HOGSHEADS Island Sugar;

500 BARRELS Refined Sugar; 300 BARRELS Sirup and Molasses;

500 BAGS Rio Coffee;

200 CHESTS and Half Chests Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong

general assortment of Groceries, in store and for sale by RUGER & CALDWELL,

68 East Washington street.

is invited to our large stock of

Dried Beef, Buckwheat. and fruits and vegetables in season, all of which is offerered at the cheapest rates for genuine articles.

HOGSHIRE & HUNTER. SUGAR!

800 BRLS Sugar; 100 HHDS New Orleans Sugar;

For sale by Earl

BOWEN, STEWART & CO'S NOTICE. be held at this office, in Indianapolis, on Thursday, By order of the Board of Directors.
SAM. HANNAH, Sec'y CROCERS. JARES M. CARLETON. 101 West Washington Street. BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, DRESSED FOWLS, &c., always on hand. The highest price paid for Pro-

FOR THE WAR.

SELF - ACTING REVOLVERS!

A full supply-New Pattern.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 6, 1862.

300 within five (5) days from date of contract. All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

Two or more bids from the same parties will insure the

Any other information will be given on application to A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ES DO

7

Lafayette, Indian.

A few Mares will be Taken. JOHN E. FOUDR IY & CO.

DR. CARTER RETURNS TRANKS FOR A LIBERAL Swords at Cost Prices.

PROPOSALS.

NDORSED "Proposals for Mules," will be received at this office autil ten o'clock A. M., Friday, 11th

Said Mu'es to be sound in all particulars; in good condition; square built; not less than three (3) years old, and Deliveries to be made as follows: WHOLESALE GROCERS

When a bill is made by a firm the proposal must be signed by each member of the firm.

DRY COODS.

One Thousand Mules.

\$50, \$60, \$75, and \$100. New Melodeons from \$30 up-

We publish handreds of different pieces of Music, a large number being by the first masters in the musical world. Also Instruction Books for nearly all musical in-

struments, select Band Music, the Day School Bell, Sunday School Bell, Nos. 1 and 2, Patriotic Song Book, Harp of Freedom, &c., &c. Our C TALOGUE, which is FURof all our varieties of music, with prices attached. No lady in the country should be without it. Orders by mail of express promptly filled, and as faithfully executed as

WM. GLENN & SONS though the person ordering were present. Remit money in a registered letter of by express. Wholesale Grocers, 70 and 72 Vine Street, between Second

and Pearl Streets.

our large and well assorted stock of Groceries, nov24-d3w

MORE NEW GROCERIES! Sealed Proposals.

To be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianap-

400 PACKAGES Herring, Codfish, Halibut, and

200 BAGS Java Coffee; 200 BAGS Roasted Coffee;

assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade; CORDAGE, Cigars, Fruits, Liquors; all kinds of Nuts, Rice, Soaps, Tobacco, and Wooden Ware, besides a

No. 25 West Washington St., Sugars, Coffees, Sugar-cured Hams,

013-d2m

Fire Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall Indi-

UTTER, Cheese, and Dried Beef;

LSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general

H. & H., TAVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL AND WINTER supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to the trade at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention

200 BRLS Crushed and Powdered Sugar;

Mackerel. Corn Meal. BaltimoreOysters

associated with Dr Bodman, a physician of long ex-